A Family of Flends. In Monroe county, Virginia, on Greenbrier river, and about fourteen miles below Lewisriver, and about fourteen miles below Lewis-burg, lives a man named James Graham. He has three or four grown up sons living beneath his rooi, and (until the 27th ultimo) one un-married daughter—Miss Jane Graham—aged about 45. The daughter had an illegitimate about 45. The daughter had an illegitimate expectation, between nine and ten o'clock in daughter by a man who recently died, leaving the morning. At an early hour crowds could the sum of \$3,000 to this child, who is now be seen coming into the city from every direcmarried to a Mr. Miller, of Nicholas county.

Quarrels of the most violent character are the jail was crowded to such an excess that it represented to have been common in this family. A recent quarrel had taken place, and one of the brothers sought to injure the stationed around the door to keep the crowd also by writing to Mr. Miller, of Nicholas, giving the mother of his wife a character as "black as hell, and rotten as carrion," and asserting that her daughter (Miller's wife) was no better.

Without any knowledge of this, Miss Jane Graham a few weeks ago went to Nicholas county to visit her daughter; found that she and her husband had separated, were living apart, and learned that the cause was the anony-mous letter which Miller had received. Miss Graham, full of the violence and determination which characterized her, immediately returned home. A violent quarrel ensued betwen her and the brother who wrote the letter, into which the old man and woman were drawn-they siding with the son—the upshot of which was the forcible ejectment of Miss Graham from the house. She went then to the house of a brotherin-law, one Mr. Nolan, who lives hard by, who gave her shelter and protection. On the night of the 27th of July, Nolan and his wife went to visit a neighbor, leaving Miss Graham to take care of the children. After they were gone, (about 9 o'clock, as the children of Nolau say, one or two of whom are competent witnesses,) Miss Graham dressed herself and went out. She took a bonnet belonging to her nice, and a pair of stockings belonging either to her niece or her sister. (Remember this.) Nolan and his wife soon returned, and were surprised to find Miss Graham gone. At a little past 10 o'clock they were aroused by the cry of fire, caused by the burning of the barn of Mr. Jo-seph Graham. From her well-known vindictive temper, it was at once suspected that she burned the barn, and hence her absence was not noted as anything remarkable after such an

The Grahams made no effort to learn anything of the absent member of their familynever even suggested pursuit or revenge for the

injury done them.

Their conduct in this respect added strength to rumor that was beginning to find tongues— a rumor charging the family with "putting Miss Graham out of the way." This rumor grew so strong, that on Friday last, 4th instant, a party of neighbors gathered together for the purpose of searching for the body of the absent woman. They went to the house of Graham to ask his permission to search for the body on the premises, his answer was: "Go look in the ashes of the barn-if her bones ain't there they are in hell!" The party went forward on their search. A few rods below the barn they found indications of a scuffle, in which a person appeared to have been thrown down. The ground vas imprinted thickly with footmarks of human beings and a dog. From this place they de-tected such signs as indicated the drawing of a human body along the ground towards a creek. where it was lost, but on the other side they rediscovered it. Here dark stains, which appeared to be of blood, covered over with fresh ashes, were occasionally detected. This train was followed with tolerable ease until they reached the bank of another creek or brooklet

Here there were such appearances as in duced the searching party to think the body, before dragged, had been rested a moment, and then shouldered. The print of the person's knees, and the toes of two booted feet were seen plainly imprinted in the soft earth, exactly as they would have been had a person got down upon his knees. From this point blood was occasionally detected on the leaves, two or body had been shouldered. Ashes were still But about a half-dozen rods from the place where the body was supposed to be shouldered, all traces of the trail were lost. One of the party looking in the direction of the sun, saw an unusual number of blue or carrion flies flying about. He took it as an indication, and by using a switch succeeded in establishing a line of buzzing flies toward a blowndown tree, below, or on the bank of the creek. The in suinct of the flies was superior to that of man, and enabled them to detect signs which might otherwise have escaped them. Coming to the tree, they found footsteps leading into the water. and by going into the water and following down get a view into the thick top of the tree and surrounding hedge, they discovered the dead body of Miss Jane Graham.

The body was extricated from the bushes after much difficulty. It was considerably putrescent. The dress she wore had been taken off and lay beside her, having the appearance of having been washed and thrown up with the body without being wrang. Some signs of blood were still detected upon it, and it was much torn as by a dog. Her shoes were also taken off, and thrown up after the body, as was also the bonnet before spoken of. The stockings before mentioned were upon the feet. There were signs of violence about the neck, as though the body had been dragged by a rope. A rope about eight feet long was afterwards found near the place of concealment.

Some signs of her having been worried by a dog were also upon her person, but the blood is supposed to have come from her nose or over the cow, at the same time breaking loose wards found near the place of concealment. is supposed to have come from her nose or

searchers, whom they deemed meddling with a matter that was "none of their business,

An inquest was held upon the body last Monday, the 7th instant. The evidence then given day, the 7th instant. I have been searching party, was in in on the part of the searching party, was in the shore recital. One witness spoke of being on the ground early next morning, and saw a large negro, who belongs to the family, coming from the direction where the body was found, with a bucket on his arm made him return to search for tracks of the incendiary-saw where some one (supposed to be the negro) had scattered fresh ashes along, but saw nothing then of the body. After hearing all the evidence, the jury came to the conclusion that Miss Jane Graham fired the barn; that in so doing, she roused the fierce dog belonging to the family; that the dog followed her, and that some of the family pursued in the same direction; that some of them came up with her where the first indications of a scuffle occurred; that she then escaped, but was then overtaken where the indications of a most complete smash-up that ever occurred in second scuffle were found, and there murdered.

The jury, we understand, were unanimously of a conviction that this was the manner of her death; yet (will it be believed in the land of chivalry, and in the nineteenth century?) they brought in a verdict on paper that she to her death by some unknown means!" One of the jurymen, whom a friend of ours conversed with, said they dared do nothing more-the Grahams were such a desperate set that the whole neighborhood feared them !

On the morning after the murder, one of the Grahams and the negro before spoken of, early began to build a hay stack near the houseand all the bustle, inquiry and confusion about the premises, did not a moment delay their work until it was done. The circumstance has given rise to a suspicion that there is something connected therewith, and a determination has been expressed to have the hay re-moved. If any more of this affair transpires, our readers shall bear the particulars.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, Aug. 15.

The Execution of Weigart in Kentucky. Saturday last, as our readers will recollect,

stationed around the door to keep the crowd character of his sister by leaving anonymous and defamatory letters upon the highway, and which was standing in readiness. At about half-past nine the prisoner, escort-ed by the jailer, the sheriff, and the Rev. Messrs. Berkley and Pratt, made his appearance with a quick, agitated step, and, waving his prayer book, ascended the car. Several of his friends got in with him, and the mournful cortege drove slowly off to the spot at which he was to take his departure from earthly affairs. A very large crowd followed and preceded the car, while the windows and doors along the route were filled with anxious, eager faces, desirous of catching a glimpse of the unfortunate man. Soon the dreadful implement of death was seen rearing its gloomy head in the distance, and as the prisoner noticed it a perceptible shudder went over his whole frame. An immense multitude were gathered there, and all heads were turned to the advancing car which was bearing a fellow-human to his death. Arriving at the foot of the gallows, the car stopped. Rev. Messrs. Pratt and Berkley then sung a hymn, in which the prisoner joined, and then the first named gentleman addressed the Throne of Grace in behalt of the unfortunate young man. Weigart himself then kneeled down, and in silence prayed for a few moments, then rising from his feet, Mr. Berkley com mended the poor prisoner to the kind mercies of a just and forgiving God. During each of the prayers Weigart's voice could be heard, as if in supplication to Heaven. The devotional exercises being concluded, the officers of the law stepped forward, and commenced the dreadful preparation for death, by tying his hands.

Up to this time the prisoner seemed to have been supported by some vague hope of rescue or pardon, but when the fatal white cap was drawn over his eyes, he seemed to realize, and not fully until then, the dreadful fate that awaited him. While the rope was being tied, his acquaintances came around, and bade him farewell. Having thanked his clerical friends for their kindness, and unremitting attention to him during his incarceration, he commenced an inaudible murmuring as if in prayer, and as that was concluded, the knot was arranged around his neck, and the rope fastened to the beam above. All was ready now, and the period for him to expiate the crime he had committed against his God and the laws of the laud had arrived—the

word was given to drive off, when the prisoner attempted to anticipate it by jumping off. He failed in this, and the word was repeated; the car started, and in another moment the unfortunate criminal was writhing in the death ago nies between heaven and earth. He was very light, and the fall did not break his neck, and his sufferings were intense; several times he drew himself up some distance, and let his whole weight fall quickly, with the intention, we suppose, of putting an end to his pain. Oh, it was a horrid sight to see a human being writhing and twisting in all the torture of disgraceful strangulation; and God grant that no necessity may ever again arise which will demand the interposition of the strong arm of the law to secure such a horrid vengeance. But it was right; and retributive justice has overtaken

He died penitent and with full confidence in the promises held out by the scriptures. His remains were attended to the cemetery on Sunday evening by a good concourse of people.

It was a moment for serious and solemn re flection, yet in all that vast crowd we could perceive not a single cheek that was moistened aspect. After the first shock the momentary horror was dispelled, and the careless jest and idle laugh were heard in strange discord to the death rattle and gurgling groans of the expiring victim.

We have remarked that the crowd was large that we expected, yet we felt inexpressibly shocked and almost disgusted, as we saw the number of females on the ground. It is scarcely credible, yet it is true. Who would have expected that woman-sweet synonym for mercy and gentlemess, she whose delicate hands are ever ready to minister to the wants of the dis tressed, and to soothe the troubled and care laden mind-could have gazed upon a scene which was enough to harrow the sensibilities of a strong man. We are gratified to think that the larger portion of females in the city repudiated the very thought of going to the execution; for this we commend them, as it dis plays that kindness of heart and commisera ion for the misfortunes of others, which have ever been the crowning ornaments of their character.

Frightful Railway Accidents-The Cincinnati Times of the 19th says: About 5½ o'clock yes-terday morning, Mr. Vendusen's passenger train, which left Cincianati at 6 a. m., met with a most serious accident when some three miles west of his place. The train was passing around a curve in an excavation, beyond which was a heavy em ankment, and just as it got within view of terminus of the excavation a cow appeared on the from the tender, and, alighting square on the track. whom, strange to relate, escaped with but slight scratches. Two of them were seriously if not fatally injured. Mr. Hartwell Locke, the express ing has remained in that condition. His injuries are not flesh wounds nor broken bones, but what

is worse, they are internal, and perhaps chiefly in the head.
Mr. John Keenan, the mail agent, was the other person who was badly hurt. He, however, can converse, and his case is more hopeful. His injuries are chiefly sprains and bruises. The newsloose and throwing them, together with thirty or forty pas-engers, into one great heap at the lower end. Such a sight of bloody noses and limping end. Such a sight of bloody noses and limping people was, perhaps, never seen in one company before. One man had a shoulder joint displaced, another had a severe gash cut in his face, one had his finger smashed, another a foot scraped; but, o the whole number, not one was seriously injured. Some six or eight are under the care of the physicians here, and also the good citizens; and a more friendly community could not be found in any country. The friends of the injured, who any country. will be omitted which can possibly be given for the relief of the sufferers. The second and last passenger car remained safely on the track.

Captain Hatch's barn, in Fairfax, on the Leesburg turnpike, was struck by lightning on Tues-day week, and destroyed, together with its coptents of hey, and a valuable horse.

little book entitled "The Lunar World," draws the following interesting picture of the appear ance which the surface of that satellite would present to a visitor from the terestial globe:

direct our way to that dark shadowy spot marked N in the map, and situated at the northeast portion of the lunar globe: it is the Mare Imbrium, or Sea of Showers, as it is called, though no water is to be found there and no shower ever cools or moistens its barin extent every way. Let us east our eyes around, and what do we see? a boundless plain or desert, stretching away as far as the eye can reach on every side, save in one or two points, where a chain of lofty mountains can be per-ceived, whose brilliant, pointed summits, glit-tering in the sunbeams, just appear upon the distant horizon. The light that glares upon the plain is intense, and the heat of a tropical fierceness, for no cloud shelters us. By that light we may perceive, scattered over the plain, an infinite number of circular pits, of different sizes and depths, varying from a few yards to some hundreds in diameter, and sunk in the body or crust of the planet; some of them but a few feet, and others to an unknown immeasurable depth. Above the sky is black, out of which the sun gleams like a red-hot ball; and the stars sparkle like diamonds, for no atmos-phere like ours exists, to give by its refractive and reflective powers the delicious blue to its heavens, and the softened shade to its landscape. The lights and shades are indented upon its features deep and dark, or intensely bright; no softening away in the distance, no gentle and beautiful perspective; no lofty twilight, morning or evening, stealing over or away from the scene. All the shadows are abrupt, sudden; all the outlines sharp, clear; appearing startingly near even when really distant. No sound follows our footfall, or is ever heard n that silent place; for there is no atmosphere to conduct it; no fresh breeze blows on its mountain tops, sighs through its burning deserts, rustles through its brilliant green of forests, or waves over meadows; the silence of death broods over its arid wastes and rocky shores, against which no tides or billows

The River Amazon in 1790 .- Mr. Stanton Sholes writes as follows to the National Intelligencer of August 22;

"In September, 1791, we entered the mighty waters of the great river Amazon, of South America, and moored our ship far up the river, near its left bank, and abreast of a plantation. My object in recurring to this part of my journal is to show my views of the connection of the waters of the great Amazon of South America with those of the Gulf stream of the North Atlantic Ocean. After that voyage to the Amazon I made several voy-ages to the Cayenne, the Surinam, and the Demerara rivers, so that I became well acquainted with the coast as well as the interior of the coun-

waters of the Gulf stream are nothing more or less than the waters of the river Amazon. This great father of waters is bedded more than 1.000 miles mmediately under the equator, and all its tributary streams for many thousand miles are constant pouring their hot water into this mighty reservoir of water. As these waters are gathered in under the burning sun of the equator, it is extremely warm; far more so than the Atlantic Ocean water under the equator. This great body of water shoots out into the Atlantic more than i

The Amazon is sixty miles wide, after being belted in its irresistable course, it curves off to the left and scuds off before the strong trade winds till out of their reach. Driven along with great force, it takes its course round the great bay formed between the two continents of North and South America. Dashing along the northern coast of South America, and passing to the leeward of the West India Islands, it leaves the shore of Cuba, and proceeds along the shores of Florida, the capes of Virginia, and the south coast of North America, and, passing the shores of Newfound and, ends its mission among the icebergs which loat out of the Northern ocean. Cut'off the Gul Stream, and it would not be many years before the North Atlantic would be filled with icebera reservoir of hot water constantly rushing around over the back of the cold Atlantic to its destinanative warm water from the great Amazon. Sea-men can always tell when in or out of the Gulf Stream by dipping the hand in the water along-side. Surely the wisdom of an allwise Being is wonderfully displayed in these trade winds, which hurry this great body of water on its destined course so soon as it is free from the confines of its

real reservoir.
Undoubtedly this view will be new to some eaders, but what I have written is from experience, and was seen while I was roving upon the mighty deep. The Gulf stream, I repeat, is noth-ing more nor less than the waters of the great Amazon of South America. I have crossed it in many places, and for many years have glided igh its warm water, always pleased to have t astern. The most violent storms, from whatever quarter they may come, never change its ourse or its current, but it continues to move on

in that irresistible power which was given to it in the beginning by the Power above.

It would be very pleasing to me (perhaps one of the oldest seafaring men now living) if some one of our naval gentlemen would sift these suggestions and cast overboard whatever is chaff; remembering however, that they came from remembering, however, that they came from the hand of one who has stood at the wheel through many a raging storm, and one who takes great pride in our young naval officers, who will be the pride and bulwark of our national defence. God

From the Boston Post. Making Gold Pens .- We saw this beautifu nic gold pen, with which we write, commence om a little chip of blackened gold, and rise through different processes, to become an implement fit for the use of poet, philosopher, or states man. There is much work in the manufacture The family of Grahams showed no signs of favor or affection for the murdered, and looked with an eye that boded no good upon the were some half a dozen persons, excepting two of or reports, with no thought interrupted in its expression by that pest of authorship, a bad pen. The gold of which the pen is made is sixteen scratches. Two of them were seriously if not fatality injured. Mr. Hartwell Locke, the express messenger was by several physicians, who soon arrived, pronounced in a dying condition, and such intelligence was borne throughout the country by the passengers who were on the next train. He was insensible, and up to 5 o'clock this morning has remained in that condition. His injuries with a peaked roof and a chimney thereon. The first process is to shape the pen in the rough which is done by a blank die, beneath a press of immense nower. A slight notice across the roof. immense power. A slight notch across the point is then filed, in which are laid two minute iridium points, which are soldered in their place by means of a blow pipe. The point is then ground smooth upon an emery wheel, and the pen is boiled in a little weak acid to remove the black. It is then passed through a small pair of rollers and drawn very thin, then hammered and hardened at the ries are chiefly sprains and bruises. The newsboy, a lad of some afteen years of age, was extricated from beneath the top of the baggage car, which had slid off, with scarcely a scratch upon him. The baggage-master, Mr. Gardiner, escaped with slight injury to an ancle and a few cuts on his forehead; and George, the colored "train-boy," came out yet better, for he complains of nothing but a little atifiness. That all who were in this car were not killed outright is the great wonder of all who have seen the wreck, which is the most complete smash-up that ever occurred in this region of country. The first passenger car was next to go off. It piched endwise down the hill, and was completely riddled by the trucks which passed through a small pair of rollers and drawn very thin, then hammered and hardened at the point, and passed through a small pair of rollers and drawn very thin, then hammered and hardened at the point, and passed through a small pair of rollers and drawn very thin, then hammered and hardened at the point, and passed through a small pair of rollers and drawn very thin, then hammered and hardened at the point, and passed through a small pair of rollers and drawn very thin, then hammered and hardened at the point, and passed through a small pair of rollers and drawn very thin, then hammered and hardened at the point, and passed through a small pair of rollers and drawn very thin, then hammered and hardened at the point, and passed through a small pair of rollers and drawn very thin, then hammered and hardened at the point, and passed through a small pair of rollers and drawn very thin, then hammered and hardened at the point, the point is to bear. The process of making the split is twery delicate. And requires much skill. A tin wheel, ground perfectly thin and placed in a lathe, is prepared with slight teeth, and placed in a lathe, is prepared with slight teeth, and upon this the pen is placed flatwise to be cut. The wheelgoes between the two points that have been soldered on. In this, and the subseq maker's same must show itself in preparing the pen for touching the paper to the best aurantage. In the manufacture of this pen under notice, by Mr. F. A Snow, this care has been well observed and stamps its maker as one well up in the philo-sophy of pen-making. The pen is then polished on an emery wheel, and its edges rubbed with a on an emery wheel, and its edges rubbed with a fine stone to remove all roughness, after which a little rouge and alcohol is passed over it to give it greater and permanent lustre. This process, we learn, all gold and silver manufactures have to pass through. The inside of the pen towards the point is rubbed with a fine stone, and the polish could be all the stone, and the polish could be stone. point is rubbed with a nue stone, and the point dulled, in order to admit of the retention of ink, after which, and lastly, the point is placed upon a copper cylinder, and made smooth, and the pen is done. One dozen and a half of these pens one man may make in a day, though the process is by having a number in preparation at the same time.

The Ionic pen, manufactured by F. W. Snow & Co., 91 Washington street, is in use among all the same time.

The Lunar World,—Mr. Crampton, in a ittle book entitled "The Lunar World," draws the following interesting picture of the appearance which the surface of that satellite would present to a visitor from the terestial globe:

"Choose the period of the last quarter, and lirect our way to that dark shadowy spot marked N in the map, and situated at the northeast portion of the lunar globe: it is the mortheast portion of the lunar globe: it is the marked Imprimentation of the lunar globe; it is the marked N in which is a satellite would to various improvements, of which he felt the need from his own experience. The "fountain." also an invention of Mr. Stimpson's which is added to the pen, if desired, is a valuable addition to such as in writing do not wish to take ink often, as it admits of the writing of a whole page without interruption.

Anecdote of Alboni. The character of Albon Anecdote of Alboni.—The character of Alboni is a compound of winning frankness and strange caprice. She has often been compared to a German student, having all the sang froid and courage usually attributed to that class. An amusing incident occurred during her stay at Trieste. Having heard, on the day of her arrival, that a cabal against her was being organised, she wended her way to the estaminet, and mingled amongst the conspirators—her short locks, full figure, and degage air, rendered it difficult to divine her sex.

"I am a stranger," said Alboni. addressing herself to the Brutus of the cabal, "but if there's fun self to the Brutus of the cabal, "but if there's fun on hand, count on me." "Agreed," was the reply. "We are preparing to hiss down a cantatrice this evening." "What has she done—anything wicked?" "We know nothing about her, except that she comes from Rome; and we wish no singers here, of whose reputation we are not the creators." "That appears to me fair enough. Now, as to the part I am to take in the affair?" "Take this whistle—each of us carries a similar one. At a signal, which will be given after the air of Rosina, in the Barber of Seville, you have but to add to the tempest which will be raised." but to add to the tempest which will be raised." I comprehend," said Alboni; and, faithful to he disguise, she received, from the hand of her dupe a pretty black whistle, attached to a red ribbor That night the theatre bent under the weight of spectators. At the rising of the curtain, "Alma viva" and "Figaro," two favorites, were listened to with attention; but when Hosina appeared in the scene in which she addressed the zealous tu tor, a half dozen whistles sounded their shrill notes through the house, unmindful of the signal to be given by the leaders of the cabal.

Alboni advanced to the foot-lights, and displayed the whistle, suspended around her neck. "Gen-

the whistle suspended around her neck. "Gen-tlemen," said she, with a smile, "we must not hiss me, but the cavatina. You have commenced too soon." There was a moment of silence—then thunders of applause rang through the house. The cantatrice was that night recalled eleven times, amidst showers of bouquets, "I had no idea that you were aware of this cabal," said the director, after the performance, as he kissed her hand. "My dear impressario," replied she, "it is here as in politics; you must conduct the movement, or else be swept away.—Court Journal.

FROM UNITED STATES.
Ship.. Leave. For. Days.
America...Bost',Hall'. Liverpool....Aug 30
Atlantic...New York. Liverpool....Sep 2 Ningara....Liv'l & Hali'BostonAug 1 PacificLiverpool. New York Aug 23
AfricaLiverpool. New York Aug 26
St. Louis Havre New York Aug 30 THE POST OFFICE.

THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN MAIL is opened a o'clock, a. m., and 71 p. m.; closes at 4, p. m., and 9, p. m. THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL is opened at 8, a. m. closes at 6, p. m. The Southern Mail, as far south as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives at 3½ p. m.;

THE NORTH-WESTERN MAIL is open at 71, p.m. closes at 3, p. m. THE WESTERN MAIL is open at 8 o'clock, a. m. closes at 3, p. m.
The Norfolk Mail arrives at 11, p. m.; closer

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL direct closes here on 3d and 18th of each month, at 2, p. m. WARRENTON MAIL arrives at 11, a. m.; closes WARRENTON SPRINGS arrive at 11, a. m.: closes at 10, a. m., and 9, p. m.

THE CARS Leave Washington for Baltimore at 6 and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ o'clock, a. m., and 3 and 5 o'clock, p. m. The first and fifth trains connect with the north.

Leave Baltimore for Washington at 4\frac{1}{2}\$ and 9 o'clock, a. m., and 5 and 8 o'clock, p. m. The first and second trains connect with the Orange and Alexandria cars.
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS

Leaves Washington for Baltimore and the North at 5 o'clock, p. m.: for the South at 7 C APO N SPRINGS PROPERTY FOR Sale.—One of the former proprietors of the tion, where, after spending its vital warmth among the icebergs, it is hurried away by a new supply of terest therein for the benefit of creditors, it becomes necessary to dispose of the same; and, with a view to the concentration of the entire property, the other proprietors have consented to offer their interests at the same time. The undersigned, representing the whole ownership, will herefore offer for sale on the premises, on FRI-DAY, the 25th day of August next, the entire es-tablishment comprising the MOUNTAIN HOUSE and SEVERAL HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND

rrounding and adjacent to it.

The HOTEL is a heavily-framed building. rough-cast, upon a stone basement, is four stories high, and is in the form of an L. The north front 232 feet by 37 feet, and the west front is 194 feet by 34. On the north front is a portico 170 feet long by 16 feet wide, supported by massive round brick columns, is stuccoed, between which, for the whole length, is an iron railing. The basement is altogether above ground, is perfectly dry, and contains an extensive kitchen, pantry, laun dry, pastry cook room, store-rooms, wine-rooms, bar-room, club and sporting-rooms, billiard saloon, barber's shop, servants' dining-hall, capable of dining at one time 100 servants, several sleeping apartments forthose employed about the house, &c. The first floor has upon it a dining room, capable The first floor has upon it a dining-room, capable of dining 600 guests at one sitting, large drawing-room, a ball-room, 55 by 37 feet, a reception room, and an office. The second, third, and fourth stories are traversed for the whole length by halls seven feet wide, on each side of which are spacious and well-ventilated chambers. Over the whole front building is an attic 232 feet long. The out-buildings consist of STABLING for 150 horses, extensive CARRIAGE HOUSE, bakery, ice-house, bowling-alley, &c. The whole establishhouse, bowling-alley, &c. The whole establishment was completed in 1851, at a coast of eighty thousand dollars, and will comfortably accommodate between 500 and 600 persons. It is completely supplied with appropriate furniture, which will be cold with the house.

be soid with the house.

Capon is situated in Hampshire, county, Virginia, occupying the principal outlet of the North Mountain, and is surrounded by bold ridges, which mitigate the intensity of the summer sun, and the study currents of air which constantly sweep through the mountain gorges render it a cool and through the mountain gorges render it a cool and pleasant summer retreat. Its waters have acquired a celebrity from use for more than half a century, and have been pronounced by a distinguished German analyzer, who visited the Springs of this country and of Europe upon a tour of scientific observation, to be equalled in virtue only by two springs in the world. The Spring itself is the property of the State, and is vested in Trustees who have, since the "Mountain House" was erected, improved it by the erection of extensive and elegant Bath Houses, Pavillen, Reservoirs, &c., To the preservation and further beautifying of the place the whole revenue from the Baths, &c., is appropriated. For the space of twenfy years to come the Trustees have obligated themselves not to sell ground for the purpose of erecting thereon any other Hotel or Boarding House.

The receipts of the Mountain House the first season after its completion amounted to nearly thirty thousand dollars. The near approach of a

thirty thousand dollars. The near approach of a second line of stailroad, with the well-established reputation of Capon, warrants the belief that under fair management, it will retain public favor, and continue to occupy the position now claimed for it as one of the first class watering places of the

Full possession, clear of any incumbrance, will be given on the 15th of September, when the season, now in progress, will close, and with which this sale will not in any way interfere.

Terms: One-fourth in hand, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, satisfactorily

secured; interest from date.

J. H. B. LATROBE,
GEO. W. DOBBIN,
Assignees of John R. Rickards.
JOHN N. BUCK.

Aug. 19—ts T. L. BLAKEMORE.

NEW BOOKS just received at Taylor & Maury's. Newport Hustrated, in a series of Pen and Pencil Sketches, by the Editor of the Newport Mercury. Chemistry of Common Life, part 3. Bookstore near 4th street, Pennsylvania

Book store, near 5th street, Penn. avenue.

From the London News, Aug. 9. The Bombardment of Greytown—What the English Think of It.

The Americans have bombarded Greytow and in so doing have shown a tolerable proof of that energy which has helped them to build up the most remarkable empire in the world in the shortest space of time possible. It is said sometimes that a popular government is the very worst that can be devised in order to be able to deal officially said to the said to and in so doing have shown a tolerable be able to deal effectually with foreigners in the event of interrupted relations. A popular government, it is said, may be admirably adapted for the administration of the internal re-ources of the country; but when foreign relations are concerned, then a unity, a concentration of power, are needed, which can never be obtained except in a State where the sover-eign power is lodged in the hands of one or a few. It is a sufficient answer to this assertion to say that the most prosperous periods of many of the most illustrious States in the modern and ancient world have been precisely those where the people shared most directly in the sovereign power. Athens was a pure democracy in the time of Pericles. The Italian States passed through the periods of their most illustrious career when they were under popular government. The English nation has become powerful just in proportion as the peo-ple have exercised an influence over her legis-

The government of England has at times been weak and vacillating because there are other interests comprised in it besides those of the nation. The government of the United States has no dynastic interests to consult. Its ministers are not taken from aristocratical families, who have links of connection with the princely houses of the continent. When the national interest is injured, or the national honor wounded, to the nation alone is commit ted the duty of seeking redress. The bombard ment of Greytown is at least another proof o the determination of the American government that no insult shall be offered to its subjects or its representatives without redress being afford ed. Some time back a native captain of the Mosquito shore was shot in a quarrel which took place between himself and an American captain, named Smith. On the news of this reaching Greytown, the marshal of that place proceeded to arrest Smith, who had then ar rived at Punta Arenas, on his ascent up the river St. Juan. Mr. Borland, the America consul, who was on board a contiguous vessel went on board Smith's ship and found him keeping his assailants at bay. The consul im-mediately interposed, telling the marshal that the American government recognized no au thority existing at Greytown to interfere with any American citizen, and ordered him and his men away. The same evening an attempt was made to arrest Mr. Borland; he was wounded in the face with a missile, and kept prisoner in the consulate all night.
On receipt of intelligence communicatin

these facts, the government of the United States despatched the Cyane man-of-war to the spot, to demand redress for the insult offered to their consul. The authorities and residents refused to make the slightest apology, and the town was bombarded and burned down. No lives were lost. This certainly seems sharp prac tice, but until further information reaches Europe, no final judgment should be offered as to the rights of the matter in dispute. All that can be said at present is, that nations have rights as well as individuals; that when these rights are invaded justice requires that the party in error should give redress, or in default thereof should be nunished. The default thereof should be punished. The United Sun and have shown in this, as they did in the Koszta affair, and in other instances. that the rights of the American nation and o American citizens shall not suffer for want of vigor on the part of the American Executive. All we have to do is to take care that out o this Greytown affair our government do not not contrive to stir up ill blood between ourselves and the Americans.

The moment a new territory falls into the hands of the Americans, they pour new blood into it; they search out all its treasures; they they introduce education, free institutions, arts and enterprise. These and other similar conhear the American rumor that Brother Jonathan already talks about purchasing Russian America. If the Americans wish to buy this portion of the Russian dominions, and the czar s willing to sell it, no power on earth will be able to prevent the consummation of the bargain. And the only result will be, that we shall have a populous, rich, free, civilized na-tion on our northern boundary, instead of a scanty, degraded population, incapable of en-tering into those commercial relations with us which mutually enrich two countries. We have no reason to fear the growing development or

extension of America. The United States have been infinitely more useful to us since they have been independent than they would have been had they remained under our government. Had they continued to be dependencies of the crown, they would have afforded useful opportunities to the aris-tocracy for the establishment of their younger sons in governorships and secretaryships; but their great value to us as a commercial nation, opening a vast market for our products, would have been lost. Every new State that the Americans establish supplies England with purchasers for her goods. In their efforts at extension they extend our language, they inoculate population with the principles of our laws. and open to us new channels of prosperity. The American imports Milton and Shakspeare into new regions, as well as corn and cotton. The more territory Brother Jonathan obtainsso long as the republic is not endangered—the better for John Bull.

From the London Times of Aug. 9. We have never professedly considered the species of protectorate exercised by the British government for a long series of years over the Mosquito coast as a possession of any practi-cal advantage to the interests or honor of this country, and we learnt with great satisfaction about four years ago that a treaty had been signed at Washington, by Sir Henry Bulwer and Mr. Clayton, the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of placing the commu-nication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by way of Nicaragua under the joint protection of the maritime powers most interested in the prosecution of that undertaking. The spirit of that treaty was perfectly fair and just; and if any exclusive right had ever been elaimed or aversied by the Point Process. claimed or exercised by the British govern-ment in its former relations with the Mosquito Indians, as far back as under the Spanish dominion over Central America, those rights were cheerfully, and, we think, wisely relinquished in exchange for a positive engage-ment from the United States government that they would co-operate with ourselves in the only object which gives a peculiar value and importance to that part of the globe—namely, the opening of a secure line of communication between the two oceans, and the establishment of two free ports for all nations at each ex-tremity of the canal. For this purpose the commercial stations at which this transit is carried on would naturally become important free cities, like the Hapseatic towns of Europe, having no political character or strength, but respected by all the world for the services they render to the best interests of society. This being the principle which the Britis

government has for some time past proclaimed and acted appears he reference to the passage of Nicara, want the full concurrence of the United States, it is with considerable surprise Newport Mercury. Chemistry of Common Life, part 3. Bookstore near 9th street, Pennsylvanis avenue.

Aug. 6.

CHARLES LEVER'S NEW NOVEL,
The Dodd Family Abroad, by Charles Lever, just received at TAYLOR & MATINUAL
Book store are an august of the commission of the c

Greytown is not a British pessession : if

had been, measures would have been taken to had been, measures would have been taken to repel so wanton and barbarous an attack; but we have at this time no further interest in the place than that which results from the commercial undertakings in which British subjects may be engaged there. It is impossible, however to lose sight of the fact, which stands recorded in a solemn treaty, that Great Britain waived and relinquished her rights to the protectorate of the Mosquito coast and of Greytown, its principal trading station, on the express stipulation with the United State, that they would, in conjunction with ourselves, "guarantee the neutrality and security of the passage." The object of that treaty was to passage." The object of that treaty was to romote "the construction of the communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and for the protection of the same." It is certainly a most extraordinary violation

of the spirit of that treaty that an American ship of war should have presumed, in defense of at best a very doubtful cause, to attack and destroy the principal commercial station sit-uated on this very line of communication which the American government is expressly bound to maintain and protect. The act of Captain Hollins speaks for itself. It is, indeed, without a parallel in any history with which we are ac quainted, for the place was wholly incapable of firing a shot in its defence, not a man was killed or wounded in the attack, and the enterprise was one of mere destruction. The Amerian papers from which we have extracted these letails record them with the strongest expressions of shame and regret, and we cannot doub that the publicopinion of the enlightened classes in the United States will condemn these proceedings as strongly as the judgment of every other part of the world. There is in this case no war and no provocation to account for or to palliate such a measure. Far from being at war with the States of Central America, the government of the United States has always ffected to regard them with interest; and the first proof given of this interest is an act of violence which would have disgraced a bucaneer. Indeed, considering the species of protection established by the treaty of 1850, and the engagements contracted by the United States towards this country and the whole world for the security of the passage, this out-rage of Captain Hollins's is a contempt of the athority of his own government, and a gross breach of faith to every nation which may nercantile transactions carried on across the isthmus of Nicaragua.

CUBA.—History of Cuba, or Notes of a Traveler in the Tropics being a Political, Historical, and Statistical Account of the Island, Historical, and Statistical Account of the Island, from its discovery to the present time, by Maturin M. Ballou, price 50 and 75 cents; Nordurfari, or Rambles in Iceland, by Pliny Miles. \$1; Things to be thought of, addressed to the Young, 20 cents; The Controversial Discussion between the Rev. Dr. John Cumming and Daniel French, esq., on the Differences between Protestantism and on the Differences between Protestantism and Popery. All the new books of the American Tract Society and Sunday School Union. GRAY & BALLANTINE, Aug 11

SCHOOL IN FAUQUIER. O N THE FIRST DAY OF NEXT SEP-tember, I shall open a BOARDING SCHOOL

for boys, at Benvenue, Fauquier County, Va., Three and a half miles from Rectortown, a depot on the Manassas Gap railroad, and five miles from Middleburg, Loudoun county. The subjects taught in the school will be all the branches of an English education, Mathematics, Accient Langue sca French, Spanish, Chemistry, and Natural Philoso French, Spanish, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. Those who expect to complete their education at our University, may be thoroughly prepared to enter any class they choose in that Institution. The expenses of a whole session of ten months for board, tuition, fuel, lights, &c., will be two hundred dollars, payable, one-half in advance, and the other the first of February. If a pupil remain with me for a less time than five months, he will be charged at the rate of \$25 per month.

The location which I have selected is very healthy and very accessible. My object is to establish a permanent school, and I hope to succeed, by using all the proper means within my power to secure the comfort, happiness, and improvement of my pupils and the satisfaction of their parents ence as a Teacher in the school of Mr. Franklir

ence as a Teacher in the school of Mr. Franklir Minor, of Albemarle, and those who wish to learn of my qualifications are referred to him for intermation, and also to the following gentlemen: The Faculty of the University, Colonel H. B. Powell, and General Asa Rogers, of Loudoun, and Judge Tyler and Colonel Lloyd Noland, of Fauquier. ID-My Post Office is Middleburg, Loudoun

ounty, Virginia.

July 9-tf WILLOUGHBY W. TEBBS. CTONE QUARRY.—I am prepared to furnish from my quarry, opposite the Little Falls and adjoining the quarry of the late Timothy O'Neale, any quantity of stone that may be needed

for building purposes. Apply to the undersigned, at his house on H, between 19th and 20th streets, in the First ward, or to Mr. Paine, at the quarry.

July 27 WILLIAM B. SCOTT. [Alexandria Sentinel.] BOSWELL ACADEMY. Four Miles from Staunton, Virginia, BY WM. B. JOHNSON. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS School

will commence on the 1st of September and continue ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas.

This is strictly a Boarding School, no day pupils being taken, and the number of boarders is limited

to twenty.

Besides the ordinary English branches, to which particular attention is given, any of the following subjects will be taught, according to the selection of the pupils, or the desire of the parent or guar

The Latin and Greek Languages, The French, Spanish, and Italian languages, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy,

Chemistry,
Civil Engineering. (theory and practice.)
In all of the above schools, except the Greek
and Italian languages and Chemistry, the principal is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and he trusts that also several years experience as a civil engineer has qualified him to give valuable instruction to a class in civil engi-

Terms two hundred dollars, payable half in ad vance and half on the 1st of February, for board, tuition, fuel, lights, and washing, per session of REFERENCES

Prof. Gessner Harrison, University of Virgit. a
Col. F. H. Smith, Virginia, Military Institute.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Mende, Clark county.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Johns, Williamsburg.
Rev. R. H. Phill.ps, Staunton.
Rev. T. T. Castleman, Staunton.
Hon. G. H. Lee, Clarksburg.
Gen. J. H. Cocke, Fluvanna. Gen. J. H. Cocke, Fluvanna, H. W. Tomlin, esq., Kirg William. G. N. Johnson, esq., Richmond. Beverly Tucker, esq., Washington Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Staunton POST OFFICE, STAUNTON, VA.

July 4—diSlep IME: LIME: LIME:_To Plasterers and Builders.—We have now on hand, at EELY'S Patent Kilns, one thousand barrels of Lime, and are now making two hundred barrels of daily, which we will sell on the best terms.

We would call the particular attention of plasteres to this superior article of Lime. It is free from coal cinders or other sediment, it being burnt altography. burnt altogether by wood which makes it a ver-superior article for plastering, white coating, an Give us a call, and you shall be pleased.

S. J. SEELY & CO. July 27-16 MCONDEROGA, or the Black Eagle,

Romance of Days not far Distant, by G. P. R. Ames, esq.
History of Pyrrhus, by Jacob Abbott, with en gravings. Just received, and for sale by R FARNHAM, Corner Penn. avenue and 11th street.

Aug 13

H ARD TIMES, a New Novel, by Chas.
Dickens.
The Metallic Wealth of the United States, described and compared with that of other countries, by J. D. Whitney.
Memoirs of Joseph John Gurney, with selections from his Journal and Correspandence. Edited by Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, in 2 vols.
Memories over the Water, or Stray Thoughts of a Long Stroll, by Henry Manly.
On sale at . TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Aug 15

Bookstore, near 9th at.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. VAN PATTEN, SURGEON DENTIST, Penn. avenue, between 6th and 7th sts., next Codd's Hat Store. Sep 21 - 46

GUTIER'S.— Just received a large as-sortment of Pate De Foies Gras, from Stras-burg, in small and large jars.

Jan 22—tf 6, GAUTIER.

TIRKWOOD HOUSE, Pennsylvania avenue, corner of 12th street, will be opened on and after Monday, 3d July, for the reception o guests. J. H. & A. W. KIRKWOOD,

L'INE DIAMOND JEWELRY.-I au constantly receiving and manufacturing to order new styles of Diamond and all kinds of fine Jewelry and Silverware, at the lowest New York prices, and from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. cheaper than goods of the same quality can be bought for at other establishments in this city or elsewhere. Please call at the sign of the Large Spread Eagle, between 4½ and 6th streets, Pennsylvania avenue.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. Apr 26—tf Apr 26-tf

Apr 26—tf

I C E.—The Subcriber would respectfully, inform his triends and the public that, having succeeded in filling several large houses with pure Potomac and Rock Creek Ice, and in making his contracts with responsible eastern dealers for a very superior article, he is now prepared to deliver the same punctually in any part of Washington or Georgetown at the lowest market price, and guaranties to supply customers with any quantity required without change of price during the season.

Orders left at the following places or sent through the post office will meet with prompt attention:

ention:
Patterson & Nairn, Pennsylvania avenue and

9th street, Z. D. Gilman, Pennsylvania avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

V. Harbaugh, 7th and G streets.

Kidwell & Lawrence, Pennsylvania avenue and

14th street.
T. C. McIntire, 7th and I streets.
W. H. Gilman, Pennsylvania avenue and 41 William Lord, 5th and G streets.

J. W. Nairn, New York avenue and 15th street Edward Hall, market space, between 6th and

Edward Hall, market space, between 6th and 7th streets.

A. G. Ridgeley, Pennsylvania avenue, between 19th and 20th streets.

Dr. J. B. Gardner, Capitol Hill.

Z. M. P. King, I and 15th streets.

F. S. Walsh, Navy Yard.

C. P. Wannall, New York avenue and 9th street.

L. R. Holmead, Maryland avenue and 7th street.

W. W. Birth, 3d street, next to Trinty Church J. W. Sothoron & Co., Georgetown.

Notice of change of residence, if given at the office instead of to the driver, will always prevent disappointment.

disappointment.

Families will be supplied by the week or month

Families will be supplied by the week or month, or for the whole year, at one price, and a full supply guarantied.

Should mistakes or neglect occur on the part of those delivering the ice, if notice is given at the office, it will be immediately attended to.

Ice kept constantly on hand at Eliot's drug store's corner F and 12th streets, which can be had in large or small quantities, at the lowest market rates.

L. J. MIDDLETON,

Office, northeast corner of F and 12th streets, and Easby's wharf.

ID Persons wishing to be supplied will please send their names, residence, and quantity per day, to the office or any of the places above named.

March 14.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE
ESTABLISHMENT.
7th street, between Louisiana avenue and D street.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RE ceived, from the north, a splendid assortment of China, Glass, and Earthenware; also, magnificent Girandoles and Lamps of many patterns, adapted for halls and parlors.

Paints, boiled and raw, linseed oil, putty, win

dow glass, of every variety, always on hand.
Clocks, brushes, &c., and every article for general housekeeping kept for sale.
C. S. WHITTLESEY, 7th street.

EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, JUST OPENED IN IRON HALL.

P. HOOVER has fitted up, in an at-tractive style, the large and spacious store in lion Hall, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, and furnished it with perhaps, the largest and best selected stock of BOOTS AND

SHOES ever exhibited in this city.

It is the determination of the undersigned to make this establishment excel, in all particulars, every other of the kind in the country. With this view, he has made arrangements for a regular supply of every article in his line of business, with the most celebrated manufacturers in this country, and, in future, every variety of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen, Children, and Servants, may here be found. may here be found.

No expense has been spared in fitting up this

establishment so as to make it attractive as a place of business. He will spare no effort to win a libbe moderate, approximating as closely as possible to those of the manufacturers.

The following are among the articles just re-

FOR LADIES. Black, bronze, and colored Gaiters, thin and thick

soles White and black satin Slippers, and English Kid Slippers French and American Morocco and Kid Slippers Trenen and American Morocco and Ma Suppers Morocco walking Shoes of every variety Toilet Slippers, enamelled and worked, French and American Jenny Lind Buskins, Polkas, and other styles of

Dress Shoes.

FOR GENTLEMEN. French Patent Leather Boots
Do do Walking Shoes
Do Calf Dress Boots, half Boots and Skoes
Do do and patent leather and Oxford Ties

Do do and patent leather and Oxford Ties Gaiters, Pumps, &c.. Cloth Gaiters, black and colored Enamelled top French patent leather foxed Gai-ters, English Ties, &c. All varieties of common Boots and Shoes, pegged

and sewed. FOR YOUTHS, MISSES & CHILDREN. Youths' Pumps, Dress Snoes and Boots of beauti-ful styles, and of every quality
Misses' black and colored Gaiters, Slippers, Walk-ing Shoes of latest patterns
Children's Shoes, embracing every style and qual-

ity now in use. FOR BOYS.

I have made particular arrangements for this department of my business. Here, then, let the Boys come, for just such SHOES as they may fancy, and which have heretofore been so difficult to find. FOR SERVANTS.

My assortment of Servants' Shoes, of all kinds My assortment of Servants' Shoes, of all kinds, is large and very complete.

I respectfully request of my old sustomers, and the citizens generally of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Prince George's, Montgomery, and the surrounding country—also strangers visiting the city—to favor me with a call before purchasing. I desire to make no particular pledges, but hope, by fair dealing, by polite attention, and by devotion to business, to challenge the confidence of all, and win success in my new enterprise.

win success in my new enterprise.
S. P. HOVER,
Iron Hail Boot and Shoe Establishmet Pa. avenue, between 9th and 10th ats.
Aug. 17—d) w&cod2w

M EDICAL CARD. Drs. R. &J. Hupter, MEDICAL CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter.
(physic.ans for diseases of the chest, &c., beg to amounce that they will remove to New York on the 5th of December next, or as soon thereafter as they shall have completed desired professional arrangements in regard to their practice in Washington and Baltimore. The motive for this change is that of being more central and easy of access to those visiting them from distant parts of the Union.

Dr. James Hunter will, during the winter, visit professionally St. Augustine, Jacksonville, and the principal resorts for invalids on the southern coast.

coast.

Dr. Robert Hunter will visit Washington and Baltimore on professional business once in each month after December.

Will be published in January next an American edition of Sir Charles Scudamore's work on Inhabation, with an "Introduction," "Notes," and an Appendix, by R. Hunter, M. R. C. S.

Nov 16—1y (m)

G ENUINE Farina Cologne just received, and for sale by the oox or bottle.

W. C. ZANTZINGER, Aug 25 Sail Adjoining "Kirkwood"